

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

May 20, 1904 1004

will probably sail this month. There are no others now in port, and unless this year is an exception, of which there is no indication, there will be about 2 ships a month for the medical officer to look after at this port for the next 6 months. Jute forms the largest part of all the cargoes, and the crop for last year is now nearly disposed of, while that for this year is not yet grown.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—International Marine Congress—Smallpox in southern Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, April 25, as follows: During the week ended April 23, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.		Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large bag- gage in- spected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disin- fected.	Number of steerage passengers recom- mended for rejection.
Apr.	18 19 20 20 21 22 22 23 23	Vincenzo Florio. Prinz Adalbert. Perugia Nord America Neustria Regina Elena Prinzess Irene Citta di Milano Montserrat.	do do do do do do	1,068 1,102 923 895 544 1,180 1,303	30 165 150 160 135 50 180 125 45	955 1, 138 1, 325 1, 420 1, 215 1, 115 2, 230 1, 230 1, 110	14 17 20 18 8 15 8 19
		!	PALERI	MO.			<u> </u>
Apr.	19 21	Vincenzo Florio Manilla			75 100	340 850	14 33

International Marine Congress.

The fourth congress of the International Marine Association will be held at Lisbon from May 22 to May 28, 1904. In addition to topics to be discussed under the general head of oceanography and hydrography, measures will be considered for the unification of all matters connected with the treatment of vessels in ports, presumably including quarantine. In the programme a separate heading is given to the improvement of ports by the installation of practical appliances for the treatment of vessels. Sailors' charitable associations, the Panama Canal, wireless telegraphy, fisheries, territorial seas, international marine statistics, North Atlantic weather forecasts, and yachting are among the subjects to be discussed.

Smallpox in southern Italy.

Owing to the large emigration from all parts of southern Italy of persons who are brought in close contact with each other at Naples prior to embarkment, and in view of unofficial reports from various sources of the occurrence of smallpox at different points in the region 1005 May 20, 1904

from which emigrants come, it has been deemed advisable to continue vaccination ashore of all emigrants going to United States ports, a

practice begun under Bureau orders three years ago.

Among other information recently received is a report from Potenza that, owing to smallpox at that place, the departure of military recruits was suspended. Aside from the regularly established prevalence of smallpox, it would seem advisable to insist on vaccination of emigrants before going aboard in consideration of the widespread area from which passengers are drawn, the lack of facilities for receiving prompt and reliable returns of contagious disease, and the apparent difficulty of vaccinating large numbers of persons aboard, especially in bad weather, when the steerage passengers are confined to their compartments and often seasick. Although there are many disadvantages in vaccinating the large numbers of persons who stop at Naples, often only for a few hours before embarking, the vaccination is performed by reputable physicians who certify to the fact in each instance, and who use a virus of approved origin and quality. From the reports of medical officers accompanying emigrant vessels from this port to the United States, it appears that the results of the operation as at present practiced are satisfactory as regards the proportion of successful vaccinations and the freedom from unpleasant complications, such as general vaccinia, inflamed and ulcerated arms, and vaccinated diseases.

Week ended April 30, 1904.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disin- fected.	Number of steerage passengers recom- mended for rejection.					
Apr. 25 27 27 28	San Gottardo Romanie Liguria Roma	New York	448 1,324 853 956	45 280 120 150	755 1,725 1,110 1,220	15 19 12 14					
PALERMO.											
Apr. 27	San Gottardo	New York	232	75	335	18					

JAPAN.

$Report\ from\ Yokohama-Rejection\ of\ emigrants.$

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, April 27, as follows: Number of emigrants per steamship *Doric* recommended, April 27, 1904, for rejection. For Honolulu, 10; for San Francisco, 15.

MEXICO.

Reports from Veracruz—Smallpox—Quarantinable diseases during April, 1904—Continued improvement in yellow-fever situation.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, May 4 and 9, as follows: During the week ended April 30, 1904, there were recorded in the